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PROGRESS ON THE TREATY.

THE ARBITRATION PROTOCOL NOT

SIGNED YET.

TENEZUELA NOWHERE APPEARS AS A PRINCIPAL IN THE NEGOTIATIONS-GRAVE RESPONSI-

BILITY IMPOSED ON THE GOVERNMENT-CONTINUOUS EXCHANGE OF MES-SAGES BETWEEN LONDON

AND WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 11 .- The fact that the protocol of the proposed Venezuelan Treaty of Arbitration has not yet been signed is made maniby many signs to-day. There has been a nuous exchange of cable messages on matof detail between this city and London. that some general principle of agreement

has been determined upon is undoubted, as has

repeatedly been said in these dispatches. The question whether or not Venezuela is a party to the arrangement appears to be settled the official correspondence and by collateral facts. When Secretary Olney, on behalf of Venezuels, made his first peremptory demand on Great Britain for arbitration, Lord Salisbury, after long delay, came back with two vigorous letters. One of them attacked the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that Mr. Olney was stretching it too far. The other attacked the Venezuelan nands, asserting that they were exorbitant. Then President Cleveland sent to Congress his famous Christmas message, and Lord Salisbury on May 22 wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, acfor the first time the principles of aron, but only in a partial form, and confinit to Great Britain and the United States. asked Sir Julian to submit this proposition the Government of the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela in this matter." His esition was for a Commission to be created agreement between Great Britain and the ed States, to be composed of two British ts and two citizens of the United States, to stigate and report upon the facts, without nce to inferences, but the finding of the mission to be binding upon both Governnts. In this letter he distinctly specified the United States and not Venezuela as the party of the second part, but still a proposition was contained in Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir Julian which seemed to imply some necessity for conwas provided that on the report of the Com mission being issued the two Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela should "endeavor to agree to a boundary line" and failing agreement there should be arbitration by three Commissioners, one selected by Great Britain and one by Venezuela, and they to select a third, with a proviso that all settlements of British subjects prior to January 1, 1887, were to be

On June 12, 1896, Secretary Olney accepted this challenge, but with most important modifications since acceded to, providing that the Commission should be amended by adding another member, so that it must reach a result, and also providing that the Commission should have power to decide the boundary question subject to the equities of each particular case of actual settlers (since limited to fifty years of

VENEZUELA'S SANCTION NOT REQUIRED. Nowhere after this date does Venezuela apport of the idea that the treaty is to be be is required to any protocol on the boundary it could not be obtained, under the favorable conditions, till long after the Administration of President Cleveland has expired by limitation. The Constitution of Venezuela requires all treaties to be ratified by a of the House of Legislature in joint sesconvene in regular session till February next. Even if an extra session were to be called it would take a five weeks' notice to get it to-Under the usual methods of procedure in Latin-American countries the summer of 1897 would be well advanced before the Legislature would be ready to begin to consider the ques-

The attitude in which the United States is now placed, it is said, partakes largely of the position of a protector of the weaker sister Republics of the continent. This, in the opinion of many diplomats, imposes a grave responsibility on this country, somewhat similar to that which English statesmen have repeatedly endeavored to faster upon the United States Government since the days of Canning. Frequent allusion has been made in the last few years, notably when the Mosquito complication was at its height, as well as in the early acute stages of active intervention in the Venezueian controversy, to the effort made by Canning, when the Monroe Doctrine was being formulated, to hold the United States responsible for all the incidents inseparable from its assumed guardianship of territory in Central and South America, and it was explicitly said, even within the last two years, in diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain, that the United States could not undertake such responsibilities. It was this position that led England to proceed directly to collect her smart money from Nicaragua by seizing Corinto. of many diplomats, imposes a grave responsi-

ragua by seizing Corinto. THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S WORK.

Not a word of the negotiations or their ac complishment has yet reached the Boundary Commissioners. Their statement of yesterday was based on what appeared in the press reparding Lord Salisbury's speech and the circarding Lord Salisbury's speech and the circumstantial details following it. As explained by the Commissioners to-day, their efforts are not by any means suspended, but will be redoubled in order to complete the evidence as soon as possible, so as to be in a position to reach and announce a decision at any time should the project for arbitration from any cause fall through.

The United States having taken the matter entirely into its own hands, and mindful of the responsibilities involved, will undoubtedly spare no effect to gain a decisive victory. To this end paralmony cannot be countenanced in its representation before the Arbitration Tribunal. The most eminent counsel obtainable will necessa-

sectation before the Arbitration Tribunal. The most eminent counsel obtainable will necessarily be retained. Fortunately, the executive force of the Commission, which under Secretary Malet-Prevost has developed so much evidence hitherto overlooked by either contestant, will be available, as well as such experts as Professor Burr. Among the counsel likely to be selected is James J. Storrow, of Boston, now leading counsel for Venezuela, who would have the advantage of Secretary Olivey's personal assistance and continued friendship, which has existed since they were boys at Harvard.

THE KING OF SWEDEN FOR ARBITRATOR. OSCAR II WILL BE ASKED TO ACT AS FIFTH MEM-BER OF THE TRIBUNAL.

on, Nov. 11.-The United Associated Presses London, Nov. 11.—The United Associated Fresses has been informed by the Foreign Office that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway will be asked to set as the fifth member of the Board of Arbitration to which the Venezueian boundary dispute will be referred for settlement.

office of Master of the Rolls early in 1897, and at Bir Richard E. Webster, Attorney-General. succeed him. Sir Robert B. Finlay, Solicitormeral, will conduct the case of Great Britain befeeral, will conduct the case of Great Britain befeeral, will conduct the case of Great Britain befeeral the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. Siward Clarke is debarred from taking any part in
seches unfavorable to the British contentions.
The officials of the Foreign Office take exceptions
the sattements which have been made that
sectual will not be represented directly in the
stration tribunal. The Foreign Office authorities
set that there is still doubt whether Venezwill have her own member of the tribunal; at
att, Great Britain regards the United States
mistives as coung for Venezuela.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

GENERAL SATISFACTION OVER THE RE-SULT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMERICAN SECURITIES RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL UPWARD IMPETUS-THE "GLOBE'S"

London, Nov. 11 .- All the news about the Venezuela settlement since Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech has come from America, and comment upon it good-humoredly. The action of the Venezuelan Commission in announcing that it will not formulate its decision upon matters subject to its examination is greeted as a graceful return compliment for Lord Salisbury's reference to the American elections.

All English tournals unite in expressing satis faction over the prospect of a speedy termination of the boundary dispute and the establish ment of cordial relations with the United States. The most curious comment is that of "The Globe," which describes the recent complications as a large storm in a small teapor and congratulates Mr. Cleveland upon his release from a fa'se and dangerous position, since Guiana in accordance with his message if the Commission had reported against England. "The Globe" asserts that this would have been an unequal contest, and nobody in England has desired the humiliation of the statesman who has been credited with the most friendly sentiments toward the United Kingdom.

American securities have received an additional impetus from the Venezuela settlement. They are mounting steadily and reacting only when the London market gets ahead of New-York quotations. The dulness in all lines of mining shares helps American stocks.

(By the United Press.) London, Nov. 11.—"The Westminster Gazette," in an editorial on the Venezuelan settlement, says: "The locus standi of the United States in Venezuelan controversy, which we were at first

inclined to deny, is now undisputed." arbitration treaty, says it welcomes the agreement because it releases the United States from a false reported adversely to Great Britain, the paper adds, President Cleveland would have been forced to attempt to coerce Great Britain or eat humble with England, the development of the United State would have been retarded for half a century. "The also says: "It must be clearly understood that the constitution of the new arbitration triball further disputes between the United States and

"The St. Jam's's Gazette" asks whether the agreement will not throw into arbitration all of the region between the Schomburgk line and the settled territory of Guinna, which England has declared would never be submitted to arbitration, which course the United States have declared England would be forced to take. "If it does," says "The Gazette," "the American claim that the agreement is a square backdown on the part of Great Britain will be difficult to disprove."

PRESIDENT GILMAN'S OPINION.

OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.-President Gliman of Johns enezuelan Commission, was asked to-day for his was to make the Monroe Doctrine interon the part of this country over Venezuela. He was unwilling to give an opinion until more definite information as to the provisions of the treaty was in his possession. Finally, however, he made

the following statement: "It is obvious that all the data requisite to the formation of an opinion have not yet been made public by the United States or Great Britain; but enough has been said to show that the principle of arbitration is heartily accepted by both nations, and that they are very nearly in complete accord upon the best method of procedure, if, indeed, they are not absolutely so.

"It will be time enough to consider the relations

"It will be time enough to consider the relations of the correspondence between Lord Salisbar, and Mr. Olney to the recognition of the Monree Doctrine when that correspondence is published. All that need be said at the moment is that the Administration, in a very difficult and embarrassing controversy, has succeeded in securing a concert of action between the parties interested, and that this is in the interest of peace and international goodwill. The war cloud with which the year opened has been dissipated by arguments, investigations and concessions."

FREDERIC R. COUDERT DELIGHTED. THE DECISION TO ARBITRATE, HE SAYS, DOES NOT MEAN THAT ALL THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION HAS GONE FOR NAUGHT.

Frederic R. Coudert yesterday returned from Washington, where he had attended a meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and in inter-views with reporters he expressed delight over the apparently happy settlement of the boundary dis-

"I have no knowledge about the agreement to arbitrate, except what has been published in the newspapers. The Commission was in session yesterday afternoon, after the news came, and all the members expressed pleasure at the prospect of a speedy termination of our labors. Arbitration is a wise and just way of settling the dispute, and I have no doubt that an amicable decision can be "The decision to arbitrate does not mean that all

the work of the Commission has gone for naught, although the Commission may not make a report and its labors may be suspended indefinitely and its labors may be suspended indefinitely. We would not make a report while a decision is being reached by an international tribunal. A decision by an exparte Commission would not have the same welsht or give as much satisfaction as a decision by a committee of arbitration. The Commission, however, has collected a large mass of evidence in the way of copies of ancient documents and maps which may be worth preserving on account of their historical value. It would be proper for us to make a report upon our labors, showing what has been accomplished in the way of research. It would not be proper for me as a member of the Commission to express any opinion as to the questions in dispute."

THURSTON WILL STAY IN THE SENATE.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN NEBRASKA FORBID HIS ACCEPTANCE OF A CABINET PLACE. Chicago, Nov. 11.-Senator John M. Thurston,

Nebraska, was a guest of the Union League Club last night. Incidentally he corrected the impression that he hesitated on the choice of a Cabinet position and his seat in the Senate, Mr. Thurston said; When I made the contest for the McKinley committee I publicly announced to the people of Nebraska that I would not accept any position and would retain my seat in the Senate. Up to this time I have stuck to that promise, and to break it now I have stuck to that promise, and to break it now would be impossible if I were so disposed. Nebraska has a Populist Legislature, and to leave my seat in the Senate vacant would be an invitation to the silver men to make the most of it and seat William J. Bryan, with the purpose of overcoming the Republican majority in the Senate. No. Republicans in the Senate are needed too badly this year for me to help the Democrats steal a march."

Continuing, the Senator said that the mention of his name in connection with a place in the new Cabinet was unwarranted, but he did not disguise the fact that under other circumstances he would be glad to accept a place in Mr. McKinley's official family.

A BATTLE WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Perry, Okla., Nov. 11.—From Greer County, seventy-five miles southwest of here, comes news of a battle between officers of Greer County and Washita County and a large body of Mexican horse thleves, in which one thief was killed, several wounded, and two officers wounded. A band of eight or ten Mexicans had been stenling horses and committing other depredations. Officers of Washita and Greer counties organized a posse and came upon the Mexicans. A pitched battle ensued, in which more than 100 shots were fired. The smoke cleared away one Mexican was found dead, two wounded, and two of the Sheriff posses two wounded. The officers were led by Sheriff Brennan, of Washita County. Five of the Mexicans were placed in jail at Arapahos. Perry, Okla., Nov. 11.-From Greer County, sev-

M'KINLEY MAY COME EAST.

A CHANCE THAT THE PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL VISIT NEW-YORK.

IT DEPENDS UPON MRS. M'KINLEY'S HEALTH-TO LEAVE CANTON FOR CLEVELAND ON SATUR-

DAY-MORE CONGRATULATIONS. Canton, Ohio, Nov. 11.-Major McKinley stole a march on his secretaries this morning and when they arrived at the house he was hard at work upon the mail. There were nearly twice as many letters as he had received by any by Mr. Bryan. The writers in every case expressed the heartiest satisfaction over Major McKinley's election. Several of the letters from the silver States came from men who voted for One man of more than local fame

I voted for free silver, and now that I see th dawn of returning prosperity which has come with your election. I want to say frankly that I was wrong. What the country needed was not more of cheaper money, but confidence, and your splendid victory has restored it.

Among the letters of congratulation which came to-day was this, from ex-Senator John J.

prediction at Minneapolis has come to pass. My congratulations are late, but they are cordial and sincere. They are tempered by profound disappointment at the result in Kansas, but we did the best we could. Letters of cordial, pleasant nature were re-

ceived from Governor Bradley, of Kentucky; David S. Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and from the wife and daughters of the late Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington.

Among Major McKinley's callers this n ing was Samuel J. Roberts, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Kentucky. Mr. Roberts thinks the victory in Kentucky means great deal, not only for the Republican party.

a great deal, not only for the Republican party, but for the State in the way of prosperity and material development.

Robert P. Porter, of Cleveland, partook of luncheon with Major McKinley to-day.

Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, came to Canton this evening and spent the night at the McKinley home. After some discussion of the matter, Major McKinley said he had decided to leave Canton Saturday morning for Cleveland. He will be absent a week or more, and if Mrs. McKinley's health should demand it, would go to New-York, though he had no such intention now and fully expects to return to Canton as soon as he has finished his visit in Cleveland and remain here till he goes visit in Cleveland and remain here till he go

State Board of Commerce from Akron and Cleveland called on Major McKinley to invite him to attend the annual meeting of the Board at Columbus on December 9. Major McKinley did not accept the invitation, but has taken the matter under advisement.

Mrs. McKinley is considerably better to-day and was able to go to the dining-room for her meals.

SHOT BY AN ANGRY GIRL.

SHE WOUNDED HER LOVER WHEN HE REFUSED TO MARRY HER.

HIS OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED MATCH ON

last night by his sweetheart. Kittle Martin, in ave., fired five shots at him, two taking effect. The girl fainted from the excitement af shooting. Both were taken to Bellevus

strongest objections, but Kirchner overcame them, and the date of the wedding was to be named as soon as Kirchner got together enough money to defray the expenses of a wedding trip.

But of late Kirchner began to have misgivings regarding his marriage to one of another faith, and his last conversation with the girl on the topic led to the shooting. She called on him last eve ing by appointment, to have the matter settled. The girl was remarkably calm in her manner, con-sidering that she had a revolver in her pocket, with her hand clutching it, ready to shoot her sweetheart if he persisted in the same objections she herself had before their engagement.

Kirchner told the girl he was sorry for her

he thought it better that the marriage should not take place. Kittie told him he was foolish, and take place. Kittie told him he was foolish, and that he himself had told her that she was foolish when she made the same objections to his offer of marriage. She was so persistent that Kirchner became slightly angered, and finally harshly told her that he would not marry her and that she would better go away. Then the girl drew the revolver. Kirchner saw it, and laughed at her, saying: "I guess you won't shoot. Kittie."
"I guess I will, Henry," she answered, and pulled the trigger. The shot did not hit Kirchner. He saw the look of anger in the girl's face, and tried to hide behind a pile of cracker boxes. Before he could do so the girl fired a second shot, and this struck Kirchner in the right breast. He fell, carrying several boxes with him. Three more shots were fired by the girl, who at last succumbed to the fearful strain and fell, herself unconscious, to the floor.

The third shot struck Kirchner in the right hand. Neither of the last two shots took effect. There was nobody else in the store at the time of the shooting.

A policeman called an ambulance, and the man and the woman were taken to Bellevue.

The woman with whom the Martin girl lived said she always found her quiet and sensible, and that she never showed signs of violent temper.

DEATH RATHER THAN BLINDNESS.

AN ELDERLY WOMAN WHO HAD SOME MONEY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dread of blindness led Mrs. Margaret J. Seeley widow of an English Army officer, to commit sul-cide yesterday in the house No. 208 West Eleventhst., where she had occupied a furnished room for several months. Her sight had been falling, and a physician told her a few days ago that she was suffering from eataract and would have to undergo an operation or lose the sight of both eyes. She told the landlady that she would not consent to an operation. Yesterday morning she stopped up all the cracks about the window and door of her room with rags and paper, turned on the gas full and lay on her bed until she was suffocated. Her death was discovered in the afternoon, when the smell of gas had pervaded the house.

In her room were found two pocketbooks with \$5. and bankbooks showing deposits amounting to \$5.75. She had told the landlady that she had two sons who had gone to Russia to accept herative employment, leaving their wives in this city. Neither of the sons nor daughters-in-law had visited her at the house. Mrs. Seeley drew a pension of \$300 a year from the British Government. She was about fifty years old. st., where she had occupied a furnished room for

CARLISLE WEARY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

THE SECRETARY SAYS HE HOPES THEY WON'T ELECT HIM SENATOR.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.-Secretary Carlisle wants Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—Secretary Carlisle wants to retire from politics. While he was in Kentucky last month, he said to a friend who had mentioned the fact that there was talk of electing him to the Scante: "I sincerely hope they won't do it. I have been in politics thirty years, and I am tired of it. My sincere desire and intention are to have nothing more to do with politics after the end of this Administration."

ALASKA'S GOLD OUTPUT INCREASING. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 11.-G. B. Swinehart, Editor sta showing the gold output of the Territory of data showing the gold output of the Territory of Alaska for the current year to be \$4,670,000, of which \$2,315,000 was taken from placer ground and \$2,355,000 from quartz claims. The output for 1895 was \$3,000,000, and the estimated output for 1897 is \$4,000,000. A total of \$49 stamps are in operation, \$5 having been added during the present year.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON. SPAIN'S IRRITATING POLICY.

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS FEARED BY THE

ADMINISTRATION.

REDRESS FOR MANY ANNOYANCES REFUSED BY THIS COUNTRY IN SPAIN-PREP-

ARATIONS FOR EMERGENCIES. Washington, Nov. 11.-Relations between

Spain and this Government have taken a turn within the last two or three months which mobiled the Administration to hold itself sharply on guard against any possible emerg-Dipomatic exchanges continue, of course, as usual; but of late the attitude assumed by Spain in all negotiations has been conciliatory or satisfactory. plaints made by this Government of injustice done to American citizens or American commerce have been, as a rule, ignored or pigeonholed, and in the rare cases where from adequate or conclusive. So cool, indeed, has the tone of the Spanish Foreign Office been, and so patent is its indifference to representations and remonstrances from Washington, that the Administration has been forced more and more to prepare itself for the gravest con-

For some time past annoying exaction American commerce have been reported from Havana, for which redress has been sought in vain from the Spanish Government. Discriminations against American captains and shippers have increased, and little or no pretence has been made of repairing the injuries already done or of putting an end to the unjust practices of the Spanish customs and revenue officials in Cuba Many sources of irritation consequently exist, from any one of which may spring alarming

MORE SHIPS FOR ADMIRAL BUNCE.

The surest indication that the Government feels apprehensive about the situation is to be Atlantic fleet. Never before has so powerful a squadron been assembled under an American Norfolk, Admiral Bunce's command consists of twelve modern vessels of war, namely, the Indiara, the Massachusetts, the New-York, the Columbia, the Maine, the Texas, the Newark, the Terror, the Raleigh, the Katahdin, the Montgomery and the transport Fern. The list includes two powerful battle-ships, two other battle-ships carrying a somewhat lighter battery, one armored cruiser, one monitor, four protected cruisers and one ram.

Already formidable, this fleet is to be materially augmented in effectiveness under urgent directions of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Herbert has sent out imperative instructions to hasten big New-York, and would be more than a match for any cruiser in the Spanish Navy. Secretary Herbert has also sent out strict orders to hurry up the big heavily armored monitor Puritan, now at the New-York Navy Yard. Many naval officers regard this vessel as the best fighter in the

ships eight more armored and protected warshirs than Admiral Meade commanded when the also the Vesuvius. The Castine has just been brought home from the South Atlantic Station way home from Europe. These two ships will pires. Thus, he will have a command three times the size and power of that which Admira Meade had in charge when the Cuban troubles first became serious, and about five times more numerous than the country has to-day on any

foreign station. A straw in relation to the matter is the r action of the Navy Department concerning repairs on the Newark. That vessel needs many inprovements, and a Board of Inquiry recommended a few days ago that she be put out of service and extensively overhauled. This recommendation Mr. Herbert disapproved. He directed that the ship be got ready for service immediately. There is no doubt that the naval authorities have shown extraordinary activity in the last few months. They are continuing their zeal, and there must be some unusual cause for this. On no previous occasion have the efforts of the officials been so earnest as now to concentrate a powerful fleet in home waters.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN SPAIN.

There is no doubt that a hostile declaration against this country would be popular in Spain. Embarrassed by the revolution in Cuba, we over the outlook in the Philippines, fearful as the course of Don Carlos and his sympathizers, the distress of the present Government is extreme. So great has become the trouble of the Ministry that Promier Canovas seems to regard it as both politic and patriotic to take some extraordinary action which will centre feeling in Spain on a subject that is distinctly national in character, such as war with a foreign Power. This course is sure to prove of advantage to the interests of Alfonso. Don Carlos is to-day the most potent factor

in Spain. He is a constant shadow across the political path of the infant King. On account of his patriotic stand on the Cuban war, particularly his rebuke to his followers who obstructed the passage by the Cortes of measures to raise funds to carry on the war, Don Carlos's popularity with his countrymen has greatly increased. This shrewd, ambitious Spanjard has recently shown much activity. He has secured control of a widely circulated Madrid journal, and through its columns he is belaboring the Ministry with all energy, denouncing it in severe terms for its meckness toward the United States. He has branded this country as a nation of bluster and arrogance. What he says in this line makes his popularity wider among his own people

Alfonso's Cabinet cannot be less violent against the United States than Don Carlos if it wishes to stand high in the esteem of the Spanish people. Spaniards have come to look upon Americans as their bitterest enemies. Through the journal controlled by Don Carlos they have been educated to believe that Americans are openly aiding the Cuban insurgents. Attention must therefore be diverted from Don Carlos. The Government in power realizes this, and it seems to be on the point of deciding that a foreign war is essential to the maintenance of Alfonso on the throne.

Against what country would war be most popular in Spain at this time? The answer undoubtedly is, the United States. Information to the foregoing effect has been received here, and

ministration officials. Some of it has come from Minister Taylor, some from other sources. WEYLER'S FAILURE IN CUBA.

time that the struggle to suppress the revolution it. Cuba will not be successful. General Weyler has recently been urged on to more energetic efforts by the Madrid authorities, and telegrams from Havana now announce that he has taken the field in person. But well-informed persons who have been in Cuba, and who know the situation there thoroughly, say that Weyler and his nearly 200,000 troops cannot put down the revolution, and that he has made no decided progress since relieving General Campos. The Spanish Government is endeavoring to keep up a bold front. But it sees the humiliating word "failure" written on the wall. Cuba is a Spanish province, and the Government which shows that it is incapable of putting down a rebellion in the island is doomed oblivion. This is a grave question for Premier Canovas's Cabinet to face. It must face it, however, and it is doing so with commendable courage and determination. But the hour is approaching when it must stand before the people of Spain and admit that it can no longer hold Cuba. That will be a disastrous admission the Government to make, but an advaneous one to Don Carlos. When made, the overthrow of the present Ministry will certainly and quickly follow if it appears that the Government permitted the Cuban insurgents to win their independence unaided by foreign assist-

But if Cuba is lost to Spain as the result of a war with the United States, the Government will not lose prestige at home. Spain would certainly be vanquished in such a conflict. But the Government would say in the hour of defeat, and the Spanish people will believe, that the Cubans would have been held in subjection had not American arms prevailed over those of Spain. Therefore it would be good policy, and from the Government's point of view patriotic, to bring on hostilities with this country. Alfonso would lose Cuba, but he would gain popularity among his people-an advantage dearer to him and his adherents than the Queen

REPORTS FROM MINISTER TAYLOR.

It can be said definitely that Minister Taylor has forwarded to the Secretary of State many dispatches showing that within the last year a rong feeling of resentment against the United States has developed in Spain. This feeling, starting with the incident of the Allianca, in which Spain was made to apologize to Government for an outrage upon a vessel flying tense. The exact language of Mr. Taylor's dispatches to the State Department has not been made public. Sufficient has been learned of his reports, however, to warrant the positive statement that he has informed Secretary Olney that the attitude of enmity against this country is much stronger than it was some time ago. It is said by those who know that Mr. Taylor's dispatches leave no doubt that he is appre hensive that Spain is bent on extreme measures in the near future.

MR. OLNEY APPREHENSIVE OF WAR. There are several facts connected with the

Spain's probable course which are particularly important. One is a remark of Secretary Olney to the effect that he was gravely apprehensive of a war with Spain. Mr. Olney said this to a friend a few days ago. He added that if war came it would be the fault of Spain. that if war came it would be the fault of Spain, not of this country. The Secretary made the statement in connection with a summary of the present political conditions in Spain and the existing Cuban complications. A highly important matter to be taken into account in connection with the apprehension on the part of the officials of Spain's taking the aggressive against this country is a report from Minister Taylor showing that about three months ago the Madrid Government not only seriously considered the to attempt to get from the European Powers an expression as to what their attitude would be in the event of hostilities breaking out. Although this report was received at the Department three months ago, information as to its contents has only now become public.

Taylor was dining with the English Minister in Madrid. The English diplomat, in the course of conversation during the evening, inquired of Mr. Taylor if he knew that the Spanish Foreign Office had sent out an important note of inquiry to all European Ministers at Madrid. Mr. Taylor was not so informed, and he asked for the fullest information on the subject.

SOUNDING THE EUROPEAN POWERS. The fact was communicated to him that the

English Legation, as well as the legations of all European Powers having representatives at Madrid, had that day received a note from the Spanish Foreign Office, the tenor of which was

Madrid, had that day received a note from the Spanish Foreign Office, the tenor of which was that Spain had just cause of complaint against the United States on numerous accounts. Among these were the facts that the American Government was not strictly carrying out its obligations under the neutrality acts; that in the United States there was a strong sympathy for the Cuban insurgents; that many Americans were assisting the insurgents, and that as a result Spain's efforts to subdue the insurgents were being seriously interfered with. The note concluded with the significant request to be informed as to what would be the attitude of the Power addressed in the event of Spain finding it necessary to resort to vigorous measures to enforce the execution by the United States of its obligations under the neutrality acts.

It was not said in the note that it was the purpose of Spain to go to war with the United States, but the taking of such extreme measures was clearly to be inferred. Having learned the contents of the Spanish note, Mir.ister Taylor, it seems, lost no time in seeking the Foreign Secretary. Upon being received at that dignitary's residence, to which he went, he manifested great surprise that an inquiry of the kind should be sent out to representatives of the European Powers at the Spanish capital. To record the facts as they exist it becomes necessary to say that the Foreign Secretary denied having sent out any such note as that to which the American Minister referred. Then Mr. Taylor said that he had seen a copy of the note. He suggested, in firm language, that the note be recalled, and said that if it was not it would become his duty to demand his passports. Apologies and explanations by the Spanish Secretary followed this; also the promise that the note would be recalled forthwith. The promise he kept, and the following morning, it is related, he had at his office all the notes which on the previous day he had sent to the Foreign Ministers at Madrid.

A novice in diplomacy would know that a verbatim

ORDERED TO VENEZUELAN WATERS. ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET GOING SOUTH FOR DRILL AND EVOLUTIONS.

Washington, Nov. 11 .- Admiral Bunce's squadon will go to Venezuela in a few weeks, unless a radical departure is made in the plans perfected at the Navy Department to-day when the Admiral came down from New-York under summons from his superiors and devoted the entire day to discussion of the complex considerations that are understood to be inseparable

The object of Admiral Bunce's new orders is declared to be without any significance in the foreign affairs of the United States, but relates altogether to the necessities of effective Naval administration. The great fleet, which has been concentrated in home waters since last spring estensibly for the advantages of evolution and drill in squadrop formation, but confessedly as a precautionary measure against unforeseen contingencies in the Cuban and other complications in which the Administration was more or less involved, cannot be dispersed until those

A STOCK JOBBING TRICK.

FALSE REPORT OF CORNELIUS VANDER

BILT'S DEATH.

SOME UNSCRUPULOUS PERSON, IN THE HOPE CO AFFECTING VANDERBILT SECURITIES, SET

A TELEGRAM TO THE UNION CLUB WITH THE STATEMENT, SIGNING W. SEWARD WEBB'S NAME-THE RUMOR

A report that Cornellus Vanderbilt was dead reached Wall Street and the business part of the city shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday after-The rumor naturally created alarm, sur prise and deep regret, and no one seemed able to discover where it had started. The knowled of Mr. Vanderbilt's recent illness and of th death of his mother and the trip from Newport to attend her funeral lent credence to the re port. It was only a few moments, however until official denial came from Chauncey M. De pew and members of the Vanderbilt family When Mr. Depew was seen last evening as

"I have been trying to run down the rej since it got into circulation, and I think I have found in part how it started. It seems to be nothing but a rascally stock-jobbing trick About 2 o'clock a telegram was sent to the Union Club, signed W. Seward Webb, announcing the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Of course, the telegram was a pure forgery and the work of men who wanted to smash the market. It came at such a time that it was believed the conspirators could get in their work before the rumor could be denied. They believed, apparently, that the report would reach Wall Street about a half-hour before the market closed, and within that half-hour, before the report could be denied Vanderbilt securities such as New-York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four and so or would take a big drop, and these men who had bought short would be benefited.

"At the time the report started Mr. Vander bilt was driving in the park with his wife, and I was at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan at-tending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. I heard the report the first thing, and within five minutes knew that it was untrue and sent out a contradiction. The denial came so quick that the market was not affected and the scheme failed to work. Mr. Vanderbilt is improving in health. He has improved much faster than could have been expected, and within a year it is not improbable that he will be able to pick up his work where he laid it down."

Dr. James W. McLane, who is Mr. Vanderbilt's physician, when seen at his home, No. 5k West Thirty-eighth-st., last evening, said:
"I heard the report of Mr. Vanderbilt's death and some one telephoned here to ask about it. The story was absolutely unfounded. I have not seen Mr. Vanderbilt since morning, but he was then doing well. He has not suffered the slightest bit from his trip to New-York, and is growing better right along."

EFFECT IN WALL STREET THE DESIRED RESULTS DO NOT FOLLOW-EX-CHANGE AND WHEAT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt had died reached Wall Street communication was speedily obtained with Mr. Van the Grand Central Station, in Forty-second-st., and a ment of prices was caused, but nothing like

The Clearing House balances yesterday were \$3,222, 260, of which \$1,600,000 was paid in gold. There was an advance of a quarter of a cent in sterling exchange, which, in view of the fact that

money is 4 per cent here while it is 5 in London, precludes gold importations for the time be precludes gold importations for the time being.

Easier dispatches resulted in a decline in wheat,
December wheat, the "active future," closed 1% cents
below the final price on Tuesday. Solonel John H.
Dunne, the New-York representative of the big Chicago house of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., said:

"The known condition of all exporting and importing wheat countries places America in a stronger
position than it has been for years, and it will remain so until another bountiful world's harvest is
assured. Wheat has advanced 24 cents a bushel
since September 8 on its merits, and it will continue
advance until speculation overtakes legitimate and

less to predict, but I am confident that a further terial advance must result. Speculative holding American wheat were never as small as at pres Now that this country is saved from the disaster threatened us before 'Bryanism' was crushed, is afe to presume that wheat values must assert the selves more strongly than ever, according as the pent world's supply and demand dictate. I now lieve that before the next harvest 75 cents for which the conditions will look as cheap as 57-cent wheat onew."

SHOT DEAD BY HIS OWN GUN.

JOHN KEEGAN, A FORMER CITY OFFICIAL ACCIDENTALLY KILLED AFTER A HUNTING TRIP.

John Keegan, former superintendent of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twentythird and Twenty-fourth wards, was accidentally shot by his own gun in Bronx Park at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Keegan had been shooting at Baychester all day. While on his way home he was in the act of handing his gun to a boy in the wagon in which he was going to ride when it went off accidentally, and the charge entered his right breast, killing him almost instantly. As Keegan sank to the ground he uttered with his last breath,

sank to the ground he uttered with his last breath, "Mercy!"
Keegan lived at Bathgate-ave, and One-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-st. Opposite him lives Policeman Walter F. Kaine, of the Tremont station. Kaine is fond of shooting, and frequently spends his day off in hunting birds on the sait mendows at Baychester. Yesterday morning he and Keegan streed off afoot together for the meadows. As Keegan left his home his wife followed him to the gate, where she stopped him and said, "John, you are very good to me."

"Yes," he answered, "we are getting old now, dear," and after kissing her he walked away with Kaine. Kaine had his setter dog with him. The two reached the meadows at 9:30 o'clock, two hours after leaving home. They hunted the meadows until noon without finding a single bird, and at 1 o'clock started home.

On the way home Kaine's dog, which is old, gave out in Pelham-ave, about 300 feet east of the Bronx River. Keegan went on, saying that he was in a hurry, but Kaine remained with the dog, Keegan had hardly got out of sight when Benjamin Casey, a grocer's boy, of One-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-st, and Creston-ave., came along in his wagon, and offered to give Kaine a ride. Kaine got up in the wagon, taking the dog with him, and the Casey boy drove on. In a few moments they overtook Keegan, and the wagon stopped. Keegan took his gun by the muzzle, and was in the act of thanding it to the Casey boy when the trigger guard struck the whed and the explosion followed. Kaine, who was sitting on the rear seat, where he had moved to give Keegan room, sprang to the ground and caught Keegan in his arms, but before he could render any assistance the unfortunate man died.

The Coroner was informed of the accident, and

HURT STOPPING A RUNAWAY.

AN ASHCART DRIVER SUFFERS FOR HIS ACT OF HEROISM.

A horse attached to licensed vender's wagon belonging to J. A. Gould of No. 27 East Seventy-sixth-st., became frightened at Eighty-first-st. and First-ave, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and ran at wild speed down Eighty-first-st, toward the East River. William Leddy, an asheart driver, forty-three years old, of No. 62 East Seventieth-st., was working with his cart in front of No. 487 East Eighty-first-st, when he saw the runaway horse approaching. Leddy boldly seised the bridle of the runaway in order to stop him, and was throw violently to the pavement and dragged a distance of thirty feet, sustaining severe contusions of both legs and arms. He stopped the horse, however.

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